

all Members be permitted to extend their remarks and to include extraneous material in that section of the RECORD entitled "Extensions of Remarks."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER AND MINORITY LEADER TO ACCEPT RESIGNATIONS AND MAKE APPOINTMENTS, NOTWITHSTANDING ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding any adjournment of the House until Tuesday, November 28, 1995, the Speaker and the minority leader be authorized to accept resignations and to make appointments authorized by law or by the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair wishes to make an announcement. The Chair will call special orders without prejudice to possible further housekeeping business.

MOSLEM FUNDAMENTALISTS POSE THREAT IN BOSNIA

(Mr. CUMMINGHAM asked and was given permission to address to House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CUMMINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I know the theme today is about the budget, but we have something even more pressing, I think. Right now, in Ohio, our national leaders are worrying about a peace process, and this House voted not to allow 25,000 troops to go.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, Republicans and Democrats, if now that the peace can be signed, with the backing of the President, with the backing of the House, with the backing of the Senate and the American people, Republicans and Democrats, can you imagine the peace and the strength that will come out of that with those negotiators knowing that 25,000 troops are not included, but the American people and this body is behind them?

Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD a statement by Abu Al-Ma'ali. The real threat are the 400,000 Moslem fundamentalists. The Bosnian Moslems are not the fundamentalists. The problem is from Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, and so on.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the following for the RECORD, showing what the real threat to our troops would be:

Citing the religious-ideological sermons recently delivered in the Mujahedin Brigade.

Abu Al-Ma'ali stressed that it was inconceivable that the Islamist forces would ever cooperate in a meaningful way with Croat, Serb, or Western forces * * * "We know that we will have a day in which to fight the Jews, and the Almighty will grant us victory, and also we know that the best soldiers will fight the Christians and all of these are promises and rejoices from the Messenger of Allah. So why do you think that victory would not come to Muslims from Allah. We do not believe in worshipping any one but Allah, we disbelieved in the U.S. and its allies, we disbelieved in transgressors and their religion which they invented and we have relied only on Allah.

Abu Al-Ma'ali reaffirms that the Mujahedin "are continuing on our path, until Allah opens the way from us with those unbelievers," so that the Islamist victory could be completed.

It did not take long for Abu Al-Ma'ali to clarify what he meant. On September 27, 1995, the Mujahedin Brigade issued an Urgent Communique called "European Mujahedin Call to Muslims!", which amounts to a call for a worldwide jihad.

* * * "To all of you Muslims of the world we send you our greetings carrying the scents of victory and the joy of Mujahedin so that you share with us the victories of Muslims and their power under the banner of blessed Jihad.

"To all of you Muslims of the world we send you our appeal which we have repeated and are still repeating: To rise up in support of your brothers, and remove the obstacles [to the rule of Islam] from around you.

"We send you our greetings in this victory despite the plots of the enemies and the unbelievers in an evil attempt to suppress these successes and conquests in order to claim it for themselves.

"These attempts are led by the U.S. and the Crusade West, so be aware of the plots of the enemies of Allah and their hate of Islam and Muslims, and Allah is well aware of what they do."

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EMERSON). Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DOGGETT] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. DOGGETT addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GOSS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. GOSS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. WISE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. WISE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. RIGGS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. RIGGS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from American Samoa [Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

WHAT THE AGREEMENT TO BALANCE THE BUDGET IN 7 YEARS MEANS FOR AMERICA'S FUTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. TIAHRT] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Speaker, I want to take a few moments tonight to talk about the significance of what has gone on this past weekend. As many people in the House know, as everyone in the House knows, we have had a partial shutdown of the Government. Last evening there was an agreement reached by the President and leaders in both the Senate and the House and we have been able to restart the Government and postpone any shutdown until December 15.

The agreement on the continuing resolution was that we would, in fact, balance the budget not later than the year 2002, and that we would use the Congressional Budget Office figures. We also went on to list a series of items that are of priority for both sides of the aisle in the House and the Senate, as well as the President, and we will work toward getting those priorities established through the debate process, some of which I would like to start this evening.

As we all know from November 8, 1994, we have been given marching orders from the American people. Many people ran in their campaigns and wanted to talk about various issues that were important to them. It was picked up by members of the public and those individuals who expounded on those issues, such as a balanced budget, were elected to this Congress.

We have, over the course of the last year, been working toward that balanced budget. But just as a review, what we have been given as marching orders are in the accompanying chart I have, which says, basically, Congress is to balance the budget in 7 years, to save Medicare from bankruptcy, to reform welfare, and to provide tax relief for families and job creation.

Those are the priorities that I believe, Mr. Speaker, are from the American public. Those are the priorities that we are going to work toward over this next month, next 3 weeks, and,

hopefully, into the next year. And perhaps as we carry out this effort to balance the budget by the year 2002, we are going to achieve these goals on our route to a balanced budget and securing our future.

Mr. Speaker, people have said why should we balance the budget, and we have told people it is important because of our children, and I think that is true. And the reason I do is because our debt is so significant. I brought another chart just to list the amount of the Federal debt.

As of November 8, our Federal debt, this is November 8, 1995, our Federal debt is \$4,985,913,011,032.65. Now, that is a tremendous amount of money.

To give people a perspective as to how much money that is. If an individual had gone into business the day Christ rose from the dead, and they lost a million dollars that day, and the following day, and every day of the week, and every week of the month, and every year for almost 2,000 years, they would only be one-fifth of the way to losing \$4.9 trillion.

Most of us think a million dollars would be a sufficient amount of money to perhaps retire on. To think of losing that amount of money each day for almost 2,000 years and not even getting one-fifth of the way to losing what we have currently as our Federal debt gives us an idea of how much money that is.

For a child born this year, it would amount to about \$187,000 in the form of taxes just to pay the interest on this debt, if we are unable to balance in 7 years.

□ 1845

Next year, in fiscal year 1997, the interest on the loan, on this debt, the national debt, the interest will exceed every other expenditure except for Social Security. It will be more than we spend on the Army and the Navy and the Marines and the Air Force and the Department of Defense structure, the intelligence-gathering community. The entire Department of Defense budget will be secondary to the amount we pay on interest on the debt, with Social Security being the only one we expend more on.

With all of that going toward interest, we do nothing to meet the needs of the poor; we do nothing to meet the nutrition programs. We do nothing to provide part B Medicare support. Nothing on Medicaid. Only interest on the debt.

It is a tremendous problem that we must deal with and solve, and we do that by balancing the budget. When we establish priorities toward getting to that balanced budget, we are going to have to deal with a lot of disinformation that is flowing. One, we have heard that we are trying to balance the budget on the backs of the poor, and the earned income tax credit has been drastically cut. But, Mr. Speaker, between 1995, this year, this fiscal year, in which we are spending

\$19.85 billion, by 2002, in the budget that we just passed tonight, we plan on spending \$25.4 billion by that year. That is an increase. From 19.85 to 25.4, an increase, and yet we have heard that it is a cut and that we are trying to cut individuals to balance the budget. Mr. Speaker, only in Washington, DC, is that called a cut.

The school lunch programs, we saw last spring, the President go to an elementary school and state that the budget that was before the Congress was going to take food away from these children, that they would be starving.

Well, I have visited some of the elementary schools in Wichita, KS, in my district, the Dodge-Edison School, and there were no reports of children starving at that institution, nor at any school in Kansas or any school across the Nation. In fact, the budget that we passed tonight allows for \$6.3 billion to go to school lunches this year. It will grow. It will increase to \$7.8 billion by 2002.

Mr. Speaker, I want to close tonight by saying that we must establish priorities, we must balance the budget in 7 years, and I am pleased to be able to work toward that effort.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Ms. JACKSON-LEE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

IS BOSNIA WORTH DYING FOR?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. DORNAN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, we theoretically were supposed to adjourn the first week in October. Theoretically, all 13 major appropriation spending bills finished before that in sequence. Everything would have been authorized in the U.S. House. The Money House, the most important among equals around here in the separation of powers between the Supreme Court, the executive branch, the White House, and the Congress.

We are the first among equals. That is the way it was designed by our Founders, by the Framers of the Constitution. Between this House and the Chamber at the north end of the building, the U.S. Senate, we are the ones who control the power of the purse. The right to tax and the right to spend starts here.

The whole authorization, to appropriations to conference with the Senate process, is completely convoluted and all mixed up. Now, we are going out for 7¼ days, and the talks involving a war criminal from Belgrade at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base are breaking down.

Meanwhile, in Germany the 1st Armored Division over there is being

trained to be ready to go in 48 to 72 hours and start sending thousands of men into Bosnia and Herzegovina without the consultation with the United States Senate and the United States House of Representatives and without Clinton having made his case.

Mr. Speaker, here it is in one sentence on the cover of today's brand-new Time magazine. The face of a typical handsome young soldier and it says, "Is Bosnia Worth Dying For?"

Mr. Speaker, I did not get a chance during the brief debate on Friday to read a letter, which I meant to put in the RECORD and inadvertently forgot, a letter to the editor that I think says it all. It is from the Wall Street Journal of 6 days ago, November 14. It is about somebody who is experienced, Philip Merrill, a former Assistant Secretary General of NATO, and this article about says it all.

Listen to this, Mr. Speaker: "The Clinton administration is still apparently planning to insert 25,000," now they say 20,000, "American troops into Bosnia with no clear military objective, no definition of victory and no exit strategy," a huge mistake.

Jumping forward to the middle of the article, which I ask unanimous consent to put into the RECORD in its totality, listen to this: "This is not to say there is no moral issue in Bosnia." I also believe there is a moral issue. There is especially the atrocities, mostly Serb atrocities. "We can best help the Bosnians by making sure their 120,000-man army fight for itself."

"It's very doubtful that the Balkans can sustain a multiethnic society of the kind envisioned by Clinton. The U.S. has no strategic stake in this fight and cannot and should not be the military arbiter."

"Our future policy seems to be," listen, Mr. Speaker, and any American following this Chamber, about 1,300,000 of our fellow Americans, listen to this: We seem to be simultaneously threatening Serbs from the air and killing them. We are in hiatus on that. We are going to act as a peacekeepers on the ground; at the same time train the Croatian Army, which I just came back from witnessing in August; arm the Bosnian military, which is what the leader in the Senate wants to do, and I do not have much argument with that, we voted overwhelmingly in the House to do that; and at the same time indict Bosnian Serb war criminals and a couple of Croatian war criminals. The Croats have been turned over. The Bosnians, including three senior army officers, have all been promoted and are not being turned over. There are now over 54 or 54 war criminals involved in this; almost all of them Bosnian Serbs. No Moslems have been indicted yet.

Any one of those policies is in itself coherent and defensible. Taken together they are incoherent. As flare-ups occur, these inherently conflicting policies will leave us powerless to act effectively.